12 Breekles

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18, 1850.

We hope that every subscriber, whose term of subscription is about running out, will bear in mind that by remitting us five dollars he can renew his own subscription for a year, and procure two copies besides for new subscribers. Who lives in a region so unpropitious that he cannot raise two subscribers?

ADVERTISERS.

To the extent of three or four columns we can accommodate advertisers. We have a permanent circulation larger, we believe, than that of any newspaper in the city. Merchants in the East, and Western dealers, too, will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the Era

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES

In pamphlet form, may be had of our printers, Messrs Buell & Blanchard. For particulars, see their advertisement, in another column.

Subscribers who do not file the Ero, and have numbers 155, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, or 16S, on hand, will confer a favor by remailing

As Incurred lately desired us to inform him whence was derived that saying of Gen. Washington-"slavery ought to be abolished by law, &c." By referring to Mr. Chase's speech in last week's Era he will learn all about it

"ARE YOU SURE," asks a western subscriber, evening, so as to be in time for the Western mail which closes at nine o'clock that evening?" When we say we know a thing, we know it. If any friend be in doubt, we can furnish him eight or ten affidavits of the fact.

MR. HENDERSON'S ARTICLE, addressed to Mr. Atchison, appeared some time since.

CORRESPONDENTS. - Certain correspondents ate. must allow us to edit our own paper. We think we know better than they bow to provide for our is readers. It would be very gratifying of our pigeon-holes, but as the Era contains only best we can with our space. Meantime we suggest to those who would like to see our columns and that should we adapt our paper exclusively pend exclusively upon their patronage.

DAY.

"The Evil of the Day "-the present struggle

Presidency is in fact always going on, and as the candidates are many, and their friends are scattered all over the country, not a few of them feeling a personal interest in the success of their favorite, it is everywhere going on.

Of course, no important question of State or Federal politics can be kept free from its manifold influences. The calculations of the players embrace the whole field of politics; great public questions are regarded in their bearings upon the Presidency; and candidates, in choosing their positions upon them, hardly fail to take into consideration the influence their choice may exert over their chances for that high office.

In the Erg of last week we referred to the remarkable movements of Messrs. Clay and Webster, who may be regarded as rival Whig candichanan are no less noteworthy. In the early month in assiduous attendance on Congress. Like Messrs. Cass, Clay, and Webster, he became profoundly impressed with alarm for the fate of the Union, and his patriotic anxiety to restore peace to our beloved country led him to commune daily with Mr. Davis of Mississippi and other Southern gentlemen respecting some feasible mode of compromise. The result was, a determination in favor of the line of the Missouri Compromise. Just about this time, the Non-Intervention doctrine of General Cass begin to be called in question by Southern men in both in the Senate, with other gentlemen from his secof the same State in the House, with several other Southern Representatives, openly condemned itof settling the controversy, were openly com-

mended by Southern men.

In due time the Ex-Secretary departed, and and not long afterwards, Mr. Cass took occasion to define his position, and bring up the subject of the Missouri Compromise. It was done ingeniously. Mr. Davis of Mississippi was catechised Compromise excluded slavery above the parallel of 360 30', without excluding or recognising it below-it was intervention above the line against | duct, it must be exceedingly obtuse. slavery, and non-intervention below. Would Mr. Davis accept that Compromise, for the present Territories? Mr. Davis had already said, and he would repeat, that what he demanded was this, the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. with a specific recognition of the right to hold slaves below that line! " Ah"-said Mr. Cass-" that would not be the Missouri Compromise "-and then he went into an argument to show that that Compromise (the one proposed by Mr. Buchanan, recollect) was not so good for the South, as his doctrine of Non-Intervention; for, while it secured Non-Intervention only below 360 30', his and below. The demonstration was complete. Mr. Buchanan was foiled-the Missouri Commore Sun, (understood to be Mr. Grund, who is ground.

So thinks the Washington Union, which con gratulates General Cass on the fact that Mr. baffling such a dishonest procedure by all the gress for the last four months has favored this portions of the Whig party, have come over to his power. He has taken his stand-he has an-

Nothing is more certain than that Mr. Bu-chanan's month's session in Congress has proved make up its mind to deal fairly, or it will stand of no effect. General Cass, it is now understood by his sanguine friends in Congress, will be the lay in the public business which must otherwise Already these friends have begun the secret can- able change of policy in relation to California, vass, and leading Democrats in the several stated his main reason to be, a desire to avoid de-States are appealed to by every variety of motive, lay in bringing in California. If this desire still including contingent promises of future Executive exist, his course is plain. Let him abandon the let us be thankful that the Tribune is at last favor, to lend them & helping hand.

Of course, it is necessary to dispose as speedily Congress, and to do so in a way not to offend the ordinary proceeding to connect the several ques-South, without whose support General Cass might tions, by fair voting in open session. Let Mr. ultimately fail!

an be expected of a Congress subjected constant- nia; he declares that he attaches very little im- ment in that quarter to bear upon Congress. ly to such influences? As an accommodation to portance to a Compromise Committee, not supsertain Whig and Democratic gentlemen who posing it probable that it will do any good; but are ambitious for Presidential honors, and to pro- he is disposed to please those who are anxious for mote the views of certain members of Congress the organization of such a committee. Very anxious for future Presidential favors, the great well; since his mind is so equally balanced, supstruggle for Freedom in the Territories, in which the People of the free States have been so deeply respectable minority who are opposed to any artiand generally engaged for the last three years, is to be decided adversely to their will, solemnly and repeatedly declared!

Now, we predict with undoubting confidence, that not one of the Presidential aspirants, through whose efforts the Jeffersonian policy of Slavery-Restriction has suffered detriment, will ever reach the prize for which he has bowed to the behests of the Slave Power, and consented to hazard the destinies of the millions who are to people the vast Territories of this Union.

THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE

Our readers will be deeply interested in the proceedings of the Senate respecting the organization of a Compromise Committee. The dethe country demand her admission; a large ma-Slavery men, aided by Messrs. Webster, Cass, Dickinson, Bright, and Whitcomb, from the free States, are plying every art, to compel a reference of the question of her admission to a Compromise Commistee, for the undisguised purpose of connecting it in one bill with the organization of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, without the Proviso. They know that, should they take up separately the bill for the admission of California, they can move to amend by incorporating provisions for Territorial Gov-That all your papers are mailed by Wednesday ernments without the Proviso, and then the sense of the Senate could be fairly obtained upon such a course. If the motion failed, the proof would be complete that a majority of that body was against the association of the two questions. If it succeeded, the great object aimed at would have been fairly accomplished. Every honest, sensible, fair minded person must see that this is the manly, legitimate way of obtaining the sense of the Sen-

Again: these pro-slavery men know that, should they fail to connect the two questions, it would influence the fate of neither to ... Senate. to us, were we able to make a clean sweep at once | The bill for the admission of California is sustained by a strong majority; and it is ascertained a certain number of square inches we must do the beyond a doubt, that bills for the establishment of Territorial Governments, without the Proviso. will also command, as separate measures, a mafilled with speeches, grave essays, and nothing jority of the votes of the Senate. The entire else, to remember that there are other wants than vote of the Southern delegation, (excepting the theirs to be supplied, other tastes to be gratified, two Delaware Senators,) and the votes of Messrs. Webster Cass. Dickinson, and two or three more to their notions, we should soon be obliged to de- Democrats from the free States, will be given for them. Why, then, should not the majority in the Senate pursue its objects by the ordinary THE PRESIDENCY AND "THE EVIL OF THE methods of legislation? Why not meet the minority in open Senate, upon equal terms, and, after a free discussion of each particular measure. The National Intelligencer has devoted many decide it by votes honestly and intelligently long editorials to various aspects of what it calls, given? Ah! there is an ulterior object to be accomplished. The majority in the Senate seeks, by concerning slavery. One aspect of it, looking an unfair mode of legislating, to influence the decision towards the Presidency, it has neglected to notice. of the House. "Send us," says a distinguished The Presidency is the highest prize of political | tactician of the Hause, "separate bills for the adambition in this country. Few public men who mission of the State of California and the organhave become prominent, are unwilling to be recization of Territorial Governments, and we shall ognised as candidates for it. The Presidential not be able to connect them; the former will term is so brief, that hardly is one canvass over pass, the latter will probably fail. But, unite before another begins; so that the country has them in the Senate in one bill, send us that, and no rest from party turmoil. The game for the we shall be able to force it through-and thereby ral Taylor !"

Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, the great Whig leaders, lend themselves to this plot, and the former even assumes the lead in it-actuated as much. perhaps, by a concealed hostility to the Administration as by any other motive. They must know that in pursuing such a course, they go against precedent, against reason, and put at serious hazard the bill for the admission of California, while, should they succeed in their plan, the question of slavery-extension would continue to agitate the country. But one thing would console them-the reflection that they had been able to buffle

There is nothing strained in this suggestion. Did not Mr. Webster declare that the nomination ing a manifesto of reasons why he should again be the candidate of the Whig party, forgive the politicians who differed from him in opinion, and preferred to the great Embodiment, an old soldier, that old man, for occupying a chair to which he believed himself to have the best title? From the day General Taylor was inducted into office, has either of these distinguished civilians shown a cordial disposition to sustain his Administration? Has either dropped a word in the Senate that indicated confidence in, or respect for, his Adminis-Houses of Congress. Mr. Davis of Mississippi | tration? Has either defended it against the assaults of its powerful adversaries? On the contion, took strong exceptions to it, and Mr. Brown trary, on the great Question of the day, on which alone the Administration has declared its policy, have not both these statesmen arrayed them-General Cass seemed to be losing ground at the selves in opposition to it, fighting shoulder to South, while Mr. Buchanan and his favorite plan | shoulder with the Washington Union and General Cass, for the Non-Intervention of the latter against the non-action plan of the President?

And yet these men, associated with Southern Democrats, receiving daily the homage and praise of the Washington Union, for their patriotic opposition to the policy of the President, claim to he his friends, and would resent as an insult the in regard to his construction of that policy. That | charge that they are dividing and distracting the Whig party, of which he is the acknowledged head. If the public fail to appreciate such con-How different the course of Mr. Benton! He

scorns all indirection-all petty artifices of legislation. He has no disappointed ambition to revenge. He is intent upon the admission of California, as a State, in accordance with the precedents of sixty years. That question settled upon its merits, he is in favor of taking up bills for the Territorial Government of Utah and New Mexico, acting upon them separately on their merits, and passing them, we are sorry to say, without the Proviso. He will have nothing to do with log-rolling; the distinct sense of the Senate, on each proposition, he would obtain, honestly, plan established it in all the Territories above fairly, by the usual parliamentary means. If, in pursuing this course he be voted down, he will promise was no more talked of-Mr. Cass had liamentary expedients to baffle the will of a maout-generalled his opponent-and now, in the jority. But when this majority seeks to obtain language of the X. correspondent of the Balti- an unfair advantage-when it would organize a committee, with a view to fusing different measdoing all he can to vilify every statesman true to ures into one bill, at the hazard of defeating the Liberty, and magnify every statesman, compliant | most important of them all, for the sake of comwith slavery,) "the General has reconquered his pelling men to vote for some things they conscientiously disapprove of, to save from defeat others they wish to secure, he feels himself justified in Webster, Mr. Clay, and the most conservative means which Parliamentary rules have put in his nounced his purpose-and he is not the man to chargeable before the country with the great deensue. Mr. Clay, when he announced his remarkattempt to entrap the minority of the Senate, and | awake-probably, other Northern sentinels on the agree to take up in their order, the bills relating | watchtowers of Freedom will begin to rub their as possible of the Slavery Question now before to California and the Territories, laboring by the eyes, by the time slavery shall have won the

pose he show a little courtesy to the large and fice or expedient which must prevent Senators from voting their real sentiments. And since his object is to facilitate public business, suppose he relinquish the attempt to force a measure which he now knows must delay public business.

We are sorry to see Mr. Whitcomb of Indiana recording his vote in favor of this Compromise Committee. He is a practical man-and we know not what motive, except a willingness to gratify General Cass, could have induced him to support a measure so well calculated to embarrass action on a question which, we are confident, he is anxious to have settled with the least possible

Mr. Foote, the projector of the Committee, must now see, we are sure, the inexpediency of persisting in the measure. In urging it, he has sign of it is now palpable enough. California is shown good temper, and a great deal of firmness, ready for admission as a State. The People of and he has succeeded in obtaining a vote on his proposition-but that vote must have convinced iority of both Houses of Congress is in favor of him that no good can be expected from a Commit-Not a single decent reason has been shown tee of Compromise, raised in opposition to the why she should not be admitted. And yet the will of nearly one-half of the Senate, and of all the Senators from the free States, except five. Why not relinquish the project, and be content to pursue his object by the ordinary methods of legislation, meeting upon equal terms the opponents of his views? Certainly, this would be more in accordance with the frankness and boldness which mark his proceedings generally.

Meantime the country will watch the acts and votes of every leading man of the Senate in this extraordinary attempt to constitute what may properly be styled a Log-Rolling Committee

WILMOT PROVISO AND ITS NORTHERN SUPPORTERS

The New York Tribune, observing a Telegraphic Despatch in the New York Express, announcing the prospect of an adjustment of the Slavery Question on principles of compromise, through the efforts of Cass. Webster, and others, has the following comments upon the intelligence:

" Presuming, from all we hear, that there is som foundation for this bulletin, we have a few words

to say about it. We are yet to be convinced of the yest, . late of connec ing the admission of California with any other question whatever. California is a State, which Congress can admit or reject, but cannot re-mand into a Territorial condition. If she is not wanted in the Union, she will not cry about itshe is perfectly able and willing to take care of herself. But she is in no danger of being rejected. All her friends ask is the vote, and whenever that can be reached she will go through each House by a vote of nearly two to one, without compromise. She can be put through by daylight, and ask no

New Mexico has her hand in the tiger's mouth, unhappily, and we have long been convinced of the necessity of some compromise to release it. If the Northern 'Démocracy,' as they call them-selves, would vote to organize her with her ancient and rightful boundaries, (as they will vote to admit Texas.) we would prefer no Compromise at all. But since they won't do it, and she is in peril of subjection to Texas, we will consent to any reasonable compromise to save her. We would agreeno other way of escape for her being open—to or-ganize her and Utah without the Proviso, if we might thereby effectively and conclusively shield her from the grasp of Texas. That we consider a fair compromise, since we cannot secure what we deem most important without one. But any bill organizing New Mexico without the Proviso which does not give her a clear quittance and ample protection from the pretensions of Texas should be opposed to the last gasp.

"' Perhaps the boundary of Texas,' says 'An

The People will 'admire to see' a list of the members from free States who will vote to organize the Territories without the Proviso, and ganize the Territories without the Froviso, and not shut out the claim of Texas to dominion over the better part of New Mexico. For what reason should a Representative of Free Labor do anything of the sort? Better, far better, leave her unorgan-

"But again: We are prepared to sacrifice rescue New Mexico from the peril or the fear of Texan subjugation, but not too much. If fice. To call on us to buy off Texas beside, by giving her several millions of dollars for her preposterous claim, is not fair. If we pay her off, we ought not to be asked to waive the Proviso. If we waive the Proviso, we should not be asked to buy off Texas. The odds must not be all

"Friends of Freedom and Justice! he not obstinate, but be wary! Secure all the good you can, but if nothing good is practical affirmatively, there will be virtue in saying No! That is a pretty safe word to say when no good is clearly attain able—no evil can be surely prevented. But we will hope that an adjustment that will do is not imprac-

The New York Tribune is one of the prominent champions of the North, equal to any of its class in ability and zeal. The editorial copied above is a fair specimen of the tact, sagacity, and spirit with which it has advocated the cause of Free-

the temper and policy indicated by it, and the kindred policy of a majority of the Whig and Democratic Journals of the free States, are directly calculated to paralyze the friends of Freedom, to encourage its foes, and to strengthen them in their aggressive demands.

Last year, after the reception of the intelligence of the formation of a State Constitution in California, excluding slavery, the Tribune congratulated its readers upon the settlement of the Question of Slavery, and charged upon those who continued the work of agitation, a design to achieve some selfish purpose, or to embarass the Administration.

We warned the Public against deception and a false security-insisted that the Question was as far from being settled as ever-that its position was changed, and new embarassments thrown about it-that the new State would only comprehend one-half of the Territory of Californiathat its admission would be resisted by the Pro-Slavery men, not absolutely and directly, but as a separate measure—that the question of Territorial Governments for Descret and New Mexico, and the question of boundary between the latter and Texas, would be connected with a bill for the admission of California, in the form of a compromise adjustment, the slaveholders demanding the abandonment of the Proviso in the Territorial Governments on the condition of their consent to the admission of the new State. Repeatedly did we urge this view, for the purpose of stimulating the vigilance of the friends of Free Soil, and preventing them from relaxing their efforts. The Tribune and other party papers cried, Peace! Peace! and the People generally relapsed into submit, without resorting to extraordinary par- the indifference which ever attends a state of

Well, events have turned out precisely as we expected. The slaveholders from the first day of Congress have demanded that the questions concerning the admission of California, the settlement of the Texas boundary, and the organization of Territorial Governments, be adjusted in one bill, a bill in which the Wilmot Proviso shall be repudiated; the tendency of things in Conpolicy, and for some weeks past it has been known that Messrs. Clay, Cass, and Webster, would probably sustain it. And now, what do we hear? A faint note of protest from the Tribune! " Presuming" it says, "from all we hear, that there is some foundation for this bulletin!" &c "Some foundation!" why this fradulent plan of settling holders from the time California excluded slavery, and all their tactics in Congress have been shaped with a view to its accomplishment. But,

Before the meeting of Congress, we made Webster, too, reconsider his course. He pro- another strenuous effort to arouse the Press of | houn.

We took Mr. Clingman's Letter to Mr. Foote, concerning the policy to be pursued by the South, as a text to show that there was an organized movement on foot to unite the Southern members without distinction of Party, for the purpose of making the question of slavery extension, a test in the election of Speaker and other officers, of securing to the Extensionists the absolute control of both Houses of Congress, and of compelling the members of the old parties from the North to

renounce or waive the Proviso. Such a plot, we argued, called for corresponding union among the opponents of Slavery Extension. But, the warning was unheeded. The Press and the People of the Free States seemed alike indifferent. What was the result? The Principle of Slavery-Extension obtained a complete triumph in the organization of the House, and in the construction of the Committees of the Senate, although, in the former body the representatives of the free States had a clear majority of forty-nine, and in the latter, the members of the free States, with the aid of the Delaware

Senators, had a majority of four ! The Speaker of the House was elected Slavery-Extensionist, and every Committee in the House and in the Senate, which could act in relation to slavery, was so organized as to pro-

mote the policy of non-restriction. From that moment we apprehended death to the Proviso. Men, who in the vital matter of organization, would vote so as to place that measure at the absolute mercy of the slaveholders, could not be relied upon when the question should come up on its merits. The Party considerations which had controlled them in the former case, would control them in the latter.

The Tribune might have foreseen this so might other Party presses at the North-and it was in their power to arouse the People to the danger, and to evoke such expressions of sentiment, as might have arrested the march of Compromise in both Houses. But they did not do it. While they all slept, the Devil was busy sowing tares, and these have sprung up so thickly that you can hardly tell where the wheat is.

The downward course of the old parties has been gradual, but steady. The President's policy of non ection, though not a formal sacrifice of the Wilmot Proviso, was accepted by the Whig Party generally. This broke the tie of sympathy which till then had bound both the old parties to support the Proviso. The Democrats did not choose to go over to a pew platform erected by their opponents, and become the supporters of the Administration; many of them having adhered to the Prove energy from motives of policy, now felt released from it by the change of policy in the Whig Party; some too shrunk from the prospeot of being left alone to bear the burthen of a neasure odious to the South. The votes taken in the House during the early period of the session revealed the growing defection.

The Press was apathetic, the People were indifferent. The South was united : her Representatives and Senators in Congress plied all the arts of intimidation and flattery. What could be expected? The silence of the press, the apparent absence of excitement in the North encouraged still further defection on the part of Northern members. Since the waiver of the Wilmot Proviso had provoked scarcely a murmur of disapprobation in the Whig Party, why not strike a final blow at Free-Soilism, by settling the whole question at once, without a word about the Proviso? So thought Daniel Webster, and so he spoke. It did seem at first as if this were rather a hazardous movement for a Whig Statesman, but subsequent events show that whatever he may lose personally, by want of adroitness in his apostacy, his example will find too many imita-

What, for example, shall we say of the New York Tribune? Read the article quoted aboveand tell us, wherein practically, it differs from the policy of Mr. Webster. The editor is greatly concerned about New Mexico-he fears that a large portion of her territory may be absorbed by Texas-and therefore, he would consent to abandon the Proviso, to organize the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, on the Cass Principle of Non-Intervention, provided Texas consent to relinquish her claim! If she will not do this, then, he is in favor of buying out her claim, but thinks it is not fair in that case to give up the Proviso too. Well-there is this difference between the Tribune and Mr. Webster-the latter is in favor of buying out Texas and selling out the Proviso too, while the former is willing to sell out the Proviso, or to buy out Texas, but thinks it rather hard to be called upon to do both !

And is it by this chaffering policy that the power of the Slaveholders is to be confronted, and heir demands baffled? Give up the Proviso in New Mexico and Deseret, provided Texas will release her claim to a portion of the former! What matters it, though New Mexico save her soil from Texas, if it is to be exposed to the curse of Slavery? We would have every State, every Territory secured in its rightful boundaries, but this is a matter of less importance now than the extension of Slavery. If the Tribune believe positive prohibition in a Territorial Government is necessary to exclude Slavery from New Mexico, what shadow of justification has it for its proposed abandonment of it? If it do not be lieve that it is necessary, why not openly renounce it like Mr. Webster? If it be in the judgment of the editor a mere bald abstraction, then, in offering to give it up, as an equivalent for the abandonment by Texas of her claim, he is trying to make a sort of wooden-nutmeg bargain. We are weary of this kind of championship of the cause of Human Rights. The Slaveholders have the question now pretty much in their own hands. Let them dispose of it as soon as possible. They have succeeded in disgracing quite enough Northern statesmen and politicians. Let them be merciful; let them not further degrade a section of the Union with which they must still hold fellowship under the Consti-

OFFICE-HOLDERS IN WASHINGTON.

Truman Smith in his late speech on appointnents presented the following tables, showing the number of Whig and Democratic clerks in the several Departments, on the 4th March, 1849, and on the 1st January, 1850. Макси 4, 1849. In the State Department -

Navy Department

War Department -

Interior Department

Treasury Department

Post Office Department		47	4
		476 156	156
Democratic preponderance		320	
On the 1st of January, 1850 wards, the following is the tabl		n month	s after-
		emocrats.	Whigs.
In the State Department -		11	15
Navy Department -		25	23
War Department -		19	30
Interior Department		58	80
Treasury Department		202	132
Post Office Department		35	14
		350	294
		294	
	1	-	
Demogratic preponderance		56	

DEATH OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE .- Departed this life, last Saturday morning at one clock, after a week's illness, Thomas J. Campbell of Tennessee, Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Campbell was a gentlemanly nan, an upright officer, and respected by men of

DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK.

The Washington Union has resumed its superintendence of the New York Democracy. reads out of the party the New York Evening Post, the old, long-established, most able advocate of Democratic Principles, and commends to the patronage of all genuine Democrats the New York Globe, a paper of recent date, which has changed proprietors and editors thrice, and principles twice, in the course of one year! "The Post," it says, "is fanatical, factious, sectional-a Free-Soiler, and an Abolitionist 1-4 its narrow politics are execrable!"

And while it undertakes to regulate the Democratic press of New York, with equal modesty it ssumes to determine what is Democracy, and who are Democrats.

"New York," it says, "has been too long imnured in dim eclipse. The course of one of her favorite and favored sons (Star of the Morning, how art thou fallen, never to rise again!') has essentially contributed, with the fanatics of the State, to paralyze the Republican party, and to destroy the moral force and the political power of the largest State in the Union. But one Democrat is returned to Congress out of her whole repre sentation of thirty-four! What a singular phe nomenon! But the Democracy of New York must now see that this lamentable falling off is owing to the disappointed ambition and vindictive assions of her own favored son.

Seeing their error, we trust the good and true men of the State will now exert themselves to

correct it. This same paper that refuses to recognise the New York Evening Post, Preston King, Martin Van Buren, as Democrats, and neglec's no occasion to vilify them, although it knows that they are all distinguished supporters of every distinctive principle and measure of Democracy, never wearies in its praise of Mr. Webster, who abhors Democratic policy, and in his late speech, which has won for him the profound approbation of the Union, went out of his way to denounce and damage, as far as he could, the Democratic party Daniel Webster, with all his Whiggery, is acceptable to the Union, because he goes against a positive law to prohibit the extension of slavery while Martin Wan Buren, Preston King, and the New York Evening Post, with all their unquestioned Democracy, are execrable, because they are in favor of such a law! Of course, the Union

being Absolute Fealty to Slavery! We have no doubt that its discreet and modest counsels to the New York Democracy will be appreciated as they deserve.

is not sectional. Oh, no! it is imbued with a

lovely spirit of nationality! And it is Demo-

cratic too-the first and great article in its creed

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA suffers no check Vast crowds from the West and East are now moving towards the Pacific ocean.

LITERARY NOTICES.

COSTHUMOUS WORKS OF THE REV. THOMAS CHALMERS D. D. Vol. IX. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo, pp. 554. For sale at Franck Taylor's.

This volume contains "Prelections on Buter's Analogy, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, and Hill's Lectures in Divinity, with two Introductory Lectures, and four Addresses, delivered n the New College, Edinburgh." We are inclined to think this, taken by itself, by far the most valuable of these volumes. It gives a very complete view of Dr. Chalmers's style of thought as an instructor in Theology. It consists of the prelections" and hints which he had written out in short-hand for actual use in the lectureroom, and seems to give in an exceedingly condensed form the substance of his opinions on al- interesting narrative which follows. It consists of no less than eighty-three distinct sections or chapters. Some single passages which we have read on Butler's Analogy seem to us the most favorable specimens we have seen, both of his thought and manner.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIPE AND WRITINGS OF THOMAS CHAL L. L. D. In three vols. Vol. 1, 12mo, pp. 514. Publis

"The narrative of this volume includes what may be regarded as the period of growth and preparation. I have done little more than select, arrange, and weave into a continuous narrative those materials which his friends already possess ed, or which friends and correspondents have kindly presented." These words from the preface indicate what we are to expect from the present volume. It extends to the year 1814, when Dr. Chalmers was of the age of thirty-four It would be superfluous to enlarge on the moral and intellectual interest of such a life.

This volume corresponds nearly, in genera style, with the very neat edition of the " Posthumous Works;" and the rapid but not careless perusal we have given it interests us very much as we come to know the man more thoroughly. Some of his remarks on the effect of the poor laws and the condition of the poor, are as valuable and suggestive as anything we have seen in the same compass; and this is only one indication of the great energy, sagacity, and constant activity of his mind. His is a life abundantly worth knowing by every one.

Universe. By Alexander Von Humboldt. Translated from the German by E. C. Otte. In two vols. Vol. I, 12mo, pp 375, 367 (With Index to each volume.) Pub lished and for sale as the above.

The moderate price (seventy-five cents per rolume) at which a work so crowded with infor mation, and of the very first authority in science. can be procured, reconciles us to a style of type and paper not quite worthy of it. This transla tion claims to be more complete than any other and reduces the measures, &c., referred to, to the familiar English designations. So much for the merits of this edition. The mature fruit of a life like that of Humboldt, the condensed and methodized result of more than half a century of indefatigable labor and study, needs no further rec ommendation from us than to state that it can be procured in so cheap and neat a form. The translator makes only a very slight and modest allusion to notes which he has inserted, which appear to be of no small interest and value-giv ing serviceable information, and explaining statements which might be obscure to one not well versed already in the natural sciences.

SKETCHES OF MINNESOTA, THE NEW ENGLAND OF THE WEST, WITH INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN THAT TERRITO RY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1849. In two parts. By E Seymour. With a map. 12mo, pp. 281. Published and for sale as the above.

The information contained in this volume appears to have been very industriously gathered during his travels last year in the region described. It is in good season for the numerous persons whose thoughts turn westward, and seem to contain whatever is most desirable to know. The map is on a sufficiently large scale, and it is well executed. The activity, industry, and abundant resources of the country are well exhibited. A few sketches are given, presenting rather a disheartening view of the Indians who border on the advancing tide of settlement. In justice to both author and readers, we should say that the single purpose of the book is to present as great a mass as possible of trustworthy information; and any ambition as to style or narrative is made secondary.

NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION TO THE RIVER JORDAN AND THE DEAD SEA. By W. F. Lynch U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition. With a Map from acsurate Surveys. A new and condensed edition 12mo, pp. 322 Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. 1850. For sale at Taylor & Maury's.

THE ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, OR YEAR-BOOK or Facts in Science and Ast. Boston: Gould, Kendall, & Lincoln. 1950. 12mo, pp. 392. For sale as the

volume. It comprises eight separate departments of knowledge, besides Patents, Obituary, Scientific Publications, and two Indexes; besides a portrait and biographical sketch of Professor Agassiz. It is such a book as was more wanted than perhaps any other in the chronicles of knowledge, and seems to be very faithfully executed. The admirable account we have before alluded to, of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, is condensed into five close-printed pages. One is surprised at the immense amount of matter accumulated in a single year; and glad to find it methodized and given in a convenient form. We are sorry to see that a grossly exaggerated statement is here admitted (p. 275) as to the strength of the marble used in the Washington Monument. It is by no means a stone of first quality ; but the editors may easily satisfy themselves, on their own showing, that it will have to sustain a pressure of only one-third of what it will bear; or, allowing for the slope of the obelisk, less than one-ninetieth. We regret, too, that one of the departments is enlarged by an unauthorized and imperfect report of one of the meetings of the National Institute. (P. 333.) The statement given is correct in the main, but the value as well as interest of such a report depends on its strict accuracy. We hope the Institute will, as contemplated, publish its own proceedings in an authentic form. Our examination of the work has shown us nothing else to except to, and we have been very highly gratified at recovering here the thousand and one scraps of information which float by one so rapidly on the flood of newspapers, as well as many others we should else have no means of knowing. EARLY CONFLICTS OF CHRISTIANITY. By the Rev. W.

Ingraham Kip, D. D. New York: Appleton. For sale at Farnham's, Washington, D. C.

This is an exceeding neat little volume, near 300 pages, containing five picturesque and animated sketches of the " early conflicts" of Christianity with Judaism, Grecian Philosophy, the Licentious Spirit of the Age, Barbarism, and the Pagan Mythology. It forms the first of a series of three, which may ultimately be completed-thus introducing the peculiar "conflicts" of each age of Christian History. There is not much show of original learning, but rather an abundant and skilful use of the illustrations offered in Literature, Art, &c, and the references are rather to popular than learned works. It is of rhetoric too highly colored, perhaps, for strict and sober historic truth. This is all the better for the author's purpose, which is rather to give a hint and impulse towards the more full understanding of the subject. He writes from the point of view of the Episcopal Church. *

MORTON MONTAGU; OR, A YOUNG CHRISTIAN'S CHOICE.

This is a "narrative founded on facts in the early history of a deceased Moravian missionary clergyman." We are sorry that it has not the additional charm of a faithful biography, and cannot understand the writer's motive in concealing a name which he intimates will be easily seen, through the disguise, by all from whom it was not desirable to conceal it. We are sorry to read so fair and pleasant a book with any qualification. It contains a sketch of the history and trials of that most faithful Christian body; and the powerful motive which impelled the young man's noble self-sacrifice is well set forth in the

Sources, and particularly from his Correspondence. By Thomas H. Dyer. With a Portrait. New York: Har-This is a compact, careful, critical, rather un-

sympathizing life of a very remarkable man. Its fulness and honesty of statement (as appears on the face of it) must make it very valuable as a piece of ecclesiastical biography. We have as yet read only fragments of the book; but every page that we have opened has happened to contain something in disparagement of the great Genevan reformer. So that it appears to us beforehand that we are not to expect here that sort of candor, to say nothing of sympathy, which is essential to the true understanding of any man. It may therefore, perhaps, serve as a critical check on what the author considers the over-estimate made in the Life by Dr Henry, rather than the truest account of the man. We are the more anxious to do John Calvin justice, that there is hardly any historical character of any eminence, not absolutely bad, who excites less of our personal sympathy than he.

A MEMOIR OF THE LIPE OF JAMES MILNOR, D. D., late Rector of St. George's Church, New York. By Rev. John S. Stone, D. D. Abridged. Published by the American Tract Society. Duodecimo, pp. 549.

It is seldom that a religious biography gives a nore agreeable impression of one, than this of deserving of the respect and affection with which his biographer regards him. A little skill in compression would make of this a volume half as large and twice as interesting. As it is, we have to make our own abridgement, probably at a great disadvantage.

The American Tract Society have also published the following : 1. THE MISSIONARY'S DAUGHTER: A Memoir of Lucy G.

A brief and touching biography of a pureminded, devout, affectionate child, who died at the age of seventeen and a few months, on a visit to America. 2. MEMOIR OF CHARLES HENRY PORTER, a Student in

Theology. By E. Goodrich Smith. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Porter, then a

merchant's clerk in Norwich, Connecticut, received a very strong religious impression; and thenceforward showed remarkable energy, aptness, and devotedness in the work of religious teaching. A more striking instance of the possession of a fixed and ruling purpose is seldom seen. His earnest desire to become a preacher was only just gratified, when he died, at the age of thirty. The volume is made up in great part from his letters and journal. 3. THE DIVINE LAW OF BENEFICENCE. By Rev. Parson

An argument for methodical and systematic charity occupies the greater portion of this little

book. Some practical hints and several striking instances of liberality on principle, make it very interesting and suggestive. From James Monroe & Co., of Boston, we have

received the following-(for sale at Taylor & Maury's:)

1. Trap to Catch a Sunbea

2 Only. 3. Old Jolliffe.

No Sunday School books have been more pop ular or more universally praised than these Some 12,000 have been "sold within a few nonths." It is a set very neatly got up, and conof children's reading. Nothing can be more commendable than the purpose and spirit of both sets of the above publications. It is a cheering thing to find that religion and morality have their share in determining the cheap publications of the day

We ask the People of the free States, what fesses to be in favor of the admission of Califor- the North, and through it to bring Public Sentiiquors drunk on all occasions of social intercourse Let us be thankful that this usage belongs to the "Past Age." With this exception, the moral of the book is very good; and, for those who have the patience to plod through its pages, it is very We have referred with much interest and harmless reading. For sale by Franck Taylor. pleasure to several portions of this very valuable

WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP: A Story of Domestic Life. By Those who have read " Home Influence" will need no other inducement to cultivate a farther acquaintance with the graceful and truly feminine author. In the work before us, she has fully sustained her reputation; and while we cannot believe that the offices of friendship are the highest exercise of woman's peculiar gifts, we are glad to see so able a refutation of the oft-insinuated slander that she is incapable of any very disinterested or devoted attachment of a less ardent character than the master passion, Love.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The New York Tribune comes to us greatly enarged, in quarto form, with 48 instead of 28 columns. This change, it says, will cost \$20,000 but it is demanded in order to accommodate advertisers, the receipts from whom during the last year, exceed those of 1842, some \$30,000. Nine years ago the first number of the Tribune was presented to the public, with a list of not more than 1,000 subscribers. The following extract from an editorial in that paper will give some dea of publishing newspapers in New York: "Our present regular issue is 15,360 copies of

our Daily, 1,680 of our Semi-Weekly, and 39,720 of our Weekly edition, beside a growing European and a very large though unsteady California edition. Our first week's business footed up, expenses \$525, receipts \$92: our last week's aggregates were expenses \$2,446, receipts \$3,130; balance on the right side, \$684. It is not always so large as this, but it has been larger, and is generally one that we have no reason to complain of? We differ in our views of public measures generally from the Tribune; nor do we think it al-

ways adopts the best mode of advocating the sause of Human Rights ; but, it is the ablest, most instructive, and most independent daily paper of the Party to which it belongs-so far as we have any acquaintance with the Press of that organi-The Daily Tribune, not withstanding its enlarge-

ment, continues to be published at \$5 a year, or 1216 cents a week.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era : The returns of the late election for delegates to the State Convention for revising the Constitution

have been received from nearly the entire State.

From present appearances, the Whigs will have from forty to forty-five members of the Convention. There will be eight Free-Soilers; of whom, five were elected by a union with the Democrats; and the balance of the one hundred and eight members of which the Convention will be composed will be Democrats proper, giving them a clear majority-In some of the districts, the Free-Soilers united with the Democrats; in others, with the Whigs; giving their votes to such candidates of either party as they thought could be trusted with the interests of freedom. Thus, in Cuyahoga they coalesced with the Whigs, electing Reuben Hitchcock and S. J. Andrews, who are essentially conservative in their views, so far as bank and law reform are concerned. On the other hand, in Huron and Erie, hitherto a Whig district, the Democrats and Free-Soilers united, and elected their two delegates; one of whom, I am glad to learn, is James W. Taylor, editor of the Sandusky

Mirror, and formerly of this city. the late Legislature there were four Whigs from that section of the State. In the Constitutional Convention the number will be reduced to three-The election seems to have excited very little interest in any part of the State; though the Convention question was a very important one, it could not bring the people out. In some of the interior counties scarcely half the average vote was polled.

In our city election, the Democrats have carried majority of the Council, for the first time in twenty years. The vote for delegates to the Convention, also, as well as for other offices, shows a Democratic majority existing in the city. This has been brought about by the increase, for some years, of naturalized foreigners, nearly all of whom vote with that party; and more lately, by the annexation of a large district to the city on the north, which was largely Democratic. The new Council organized yesterday, and

stood, nineteen Democrats to fourteen Whigs-

All the officers chosen were of the former party, and it is expected that they will make a "clean sweep" of all Whig incumbents. The result devolves important duties upon those having a working majority, as there has been great com-plaint for some years as to the management of city affairs. The city debt is as large as it ought to be for a place like this, and the taxes have become quite as high as the people will submit to with any patience. One of the cluses of this is the stock taken by the city in railroads and canals, much of which is unproductive, and on which the interest has to be paid. A year ago, the people interest has to be paid. voted, six to one, for an appropriation of a million of dollars to the great St. Louis railroad, and at the late election, a loan of \$100,000 was authorized to the Hillsboro' railroad. Were all these appropriations made, our city debt would amount to of retrenchment and reform were carried out, and the new Council will deserve and receive the thanks of the people, if they succeed in effecting something in this way.

Emigrante for California in large and small par-

ties are continually passing through our city, some taking the overland route, others the steamers at New Orleans for the Isthmus. A number who have gone were farmers in this State, or Indiana who have sold out at a less price than they would have taken for their land two years ago, and have taken their families with them to settle in the land of gold. A considerable number of young men from this city have left within a month po of whom are mechanics, expecting to work at their trades in the land of their choice. It is the opinion of many that the emigration from the Northwest is as great as it was a year ago. Yours,

ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.-The Hartford Re ublican says: "We have taken considerable pains to get an

accurate account of the state of parties in Legislature just elected. The result is as follows Senate — Democrats, 10; Whigs, 6; Free Soil, 4; and one doubtful, it being necessary to wait for the official returns to determine whether Burnham or Marks is elected in the third dis

House,-Democrats, 108; Whigs, 98; Free-

In this statement we set down none as Free Soilers, but those who are known to be actual members of the Free Soil party. Our advices members of the Free Soil party. Our advices make it certain that there are sixteen men in the House who belong to neither of the old party organizations. There are four such men in the Senate. Several other members of the House are reported as Free Soil party men, and may prove to be such. But we count only those of whom our authorities make us sure."

The Free Soil men, it is seen, hold the balance of power. We hope they will use it so as to prevent the election of any non-interventionist any office whatsoever.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN OHIO, --- The Democrate have succeeded in electing a majority of delegates to the Convention for revising the Constitution of Ohio. The Free-Soilers have returned eight members. The coalition of Whigs and Democrate in Mr. Giddings's district was ut terly routed by the Free Soil candidate.

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—The bill for the exemption of the homestead of the citizens of this State from execution and forced sale, which New York: Harper & Brothers.

A full notice of Lieutenant Lynch's Narrative has already appeared in the Era; and we need do no more at present han to call attention to being in session,) has appointed Franklin fl. Elmore, formerly a member of the House, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Calboun.

A full notice of Lieutenant Lynch's Narrative has already appeared in the Era; and we need do no more at present han to call attention to this edition. It is in plain and readable type; and the revision the work has undergone has removed some parts which have been the subject of pretty severe criticism. We commend it as a There is nothing worthy of note, if we may exhem the execution and forced sale, which had already passed the Assembly by a large vote, a majority of cases, quite a sufficient guarantee of the Governor. It is therefore a law. The division the work is one of the their character. This last work is one of the division. It is not marked by anything out of the usual way of novels. It is rather a moved some parts which have been the subject of pretty severe criticism. We commend it as a There is nothing worthy of note, if we may exhert.